

wished only to share the fatigue and the command; but my entreaties have been vain, I have not been able to preserve him with you; his health has obliged him to retire. Believe me his good qualities are deeply imprinted on my heart, and that I shall do every thing in my power to lessen the regret you must feel for his absence.

The general in chief gives notice that he will not accept any resignation; and that he will consider as deserters all those who retire without his permission, and that he will denounce them as such to the country.

(Signed)

BOURNONVILLE, General in Chief.

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Angereau, of the second complementary day, Sept. 18.

"All the Austrians who at this moment combat in Italy, are shut up in Mantua, with Wurmser their general. How he will subsist there I know not, with 20,000 men, 4000 of whom are cavalry. Our loss has been far from considerable in the late battles.

"Our army blocks up Mantua. Gen. Vaubois is advanced beyond Trent, to keep in check the enemy who may remain in the German part of Tyrol, and to secure the communication which is to be effected with this army and that of Moreau. Reinforcements are daily arriving, which will enable us to send a column to Trieste and even against Rome and Naples, if necessary, since the sovereigns of the two latter countries are of bad faith.—(La Sentinelle.)"

#### LONDON, October 5.

Yesterday the captain of an American vessel was committed to Tothillfields Bridewell, on suspicion of being a spy from the French government. He was taken from on board his vessel in the river by an order from the secretary of state, before whom he was examined yesterday morning.

Oct. 10. Some loose accounts were received from Flanders on Saturday, which state the French having been repeatedly defeated in the Hundsruck, but that on the Sieg they obtained some partial advantages. Moreau is also traced in his retreat as far as Tubingen on the Neckar, where he hoped to be able to make a stand, having received some reinforcements from France by way of Kehl.

Pretty well connected letters have been received through the above mentioned channel, from Italy, of so late a date as the 19th Sept. by which it appears, that in a sortie made from Mantua the preceding day, the French were repulsed with a loss of 1000 men: they had, moreover, say these letters, been compelled to retreat from Bozzon, and recrossed the Nevis in confusion. These accounts, however, want confirmation.

Oct. 11. A young French emigrant is at present in the custody of the Police, by order of the duke of Portland, for having entered into a specific agreement with the Spanish ambassador to raise 15,000 men upon the continent only, for the service of that country. He was seized at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the papers were found sewed in the mattress of his bed. He was formerly upon the half pay of the reduced emigrant corps, but had the precaution to throw it up previous to the stipulation in question.

Lord Cornwallis is erecting four batteries on Clifton beach, to command the entrance of the Maldon river, in Essex; and the gentlemen of that county at their quarter sessions on Wednesday last, directed a volunteer company consisting of 100 yeomanry, to be immediately raised and trained for working the guns of the said batteries, at the request of Lord Howard de Walden, the lord lieutenant of the said county.

#### NEW-YORK, November 21.

Captain Cobb, of the ship Hazen, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, which he left the 9th of October, informs us—that about the 20th September, the Spanish fleet, consisting of near 40 sail, left that harbour, and with the intention, as was supposed, of joining a French fleet, in the Mediterranean.—The British vessels remained still embarked, and the captains and crews leaving them, as no prospect of accommodation with the British court appeared to be near at hand.—This is the latest intelligence from Spain.

Mr. Izard, the American consul, had engaged his passage with captain Cobb, for this country, who waited two days for him, and was then obliged to leave him.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Terry and Co. dated Malaga, October 10, to their correspondents in this city.

"Hostilities having actually commenced on our part against England, we expect that this very day WAR will be formally DECLARED."

The above is one day later than the intelligence by captain Cobb, from Cadiz.

On Saturday evening arrived the French corvette Ranger, of 14 guns, on a short passage from Brest. She is said to bring dispatches; and the report also is, that she brings a new commission for citizen Adet, as minister near this government. On her passage, she had a brigs with an English armed brig, from certain circumstances supposed to have been the Swallow (brig) packet, which sailed from Falmouth a few days after the Princess of Wales' Packet, now in this harbour.

#### PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

Yesterday, at a late hour, we received by the ship Dispatch, Paris papers to the 14th October inclusive. We have only time to give a short summary of their important contents. [Averts.]

The army of Italy has taken Mantua on the 30th September, and the citadel is blocked up.

A column of the army of the Rhine and Moselle defeated the Austrians on the 30th September and 1st October near Buchau, took 2 stands of colours, 6 pieces of artillery and above 5000 prisoners.

A treaty of peace between the king of Naples and the French republic, was signed at Paris on the 11th October. The king excludes the English from his ports and grants great commercial advantages to the republicans.

Mr. Harris now lord Millsburgh, as the French journalists call him, is the person sent to France by the British government and is hourly expected at Paris.

The archduke's army did not undertake any thing from the 17th to the 28th September. Kleber attacked and defeated the Austrians during that time in several partial engagements. On the 29th, the archduke attacked the famous tete de pont near Neuwied, on the right bank of the Rhine; but was repulsed with great loss. On the 30th September the archduke left the Lower Rhine and the Mein with 15,000 men in order to prevent being surrounded by Moreau; he left the command of the remnant of his powerful army to general Werneck.

The official accounts from the army of the Sambre and Meuse do not reach further than the 29th September, when the divisions of Hardy, Lefebvre and Championet, pursued three Austrian columns beyond the river Selz. Bournonville had taken the command in chief of the army, and there was every probability that this army would soon drive the Austrians from the Lahn and the Mein.

November 25.

#### BY AUTHORITY.

#### PENNSYLVANIA, II.

In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided, in and by an act of the general assembly, entitled "An act directing the manner, time and places for holding elections for the electors of a president and vice-president of the United States," passed the fourth day of April last, that the governor having received the returns of the elections from the respective prathonotaries of the several counties of this commonwealth, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every person voted for, as the electors of a president and vice-president of the United States; and thereupon declare by proclamation the names of the persons so duly elected and chosen; and also that he shall notify the same to the electors respectively, on or before the last Wednesday in November instant.

And whereas, it appears by the returns which I have at this time actually received, (being all the returns of the said, except the return from the county of Greene) that Thomas McKean, Jacob Morgan, James Boyd, Peter Muhlenberg, Joseph Heister, William Macley, James Hanna, John Whitehill, William Irvine, Abraham Smith, John Piper, John Smilie, William Brown, Robert Coleman, and Samuel Miles, are the fifteen persons for whom (according to the returns received as aforesaid) the greatest number of votes was given at the said election, held on Friday the fourth day of November instant.

NOW THEREFORE, I have issued this proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that the said Thomas McKean, Jacob Morgan, William Macley, James Hanna, John Whitehill, William Irvine, Abraham Smith, John Piper, John Smilie, William Brown, Robert Coleman, and Samuel Miles, appear, according to the returns received as aforesaid, to be elected and chosen electors of president and vice-president of the United States, to serve at the election, in that behalf, to be held at the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, on the first Wednesday in December next, agreeably to the said act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, and the act of congress in such case made and provided.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the commonwealth, the twenty-first.

By the Governor,

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

#### Annapolis, December 1.

John Eager Howard, Esq; is appointed senator of the United States, for this State—vice Richard Potts, Esq; resigned.

Henry Ridgely, Esq; is appointed chief justice of the district court—vice Joshua Seney, Esq; resigned.

The joint ANSWER of the SENATE and HOUSE of DELEGATES to the GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

WE have received, with particular satisfaction, your Excellency's address of the 15th instant; although not sanctioned by precedent, or enjoined by the constitution, such communications have certainly their use, and we wish that future governors may follow the laudable example, whenever they may deem it expedient to submit to the legislature such matters as they shall judge deserving its attention.

We cordially approve your sentiments respecting the general government; and rejoice, most sincerely, in that public felicity you have so truly deplored, the effect, in a great measure, of that government, and of its wise, firm, and provident administration. We regret, with you, that our chief magistrate is soon to quit that exalted station, in discharging the duties of

which he has gained the confidence, esteem and love, and has justly merited the gratitude, of the American people.

Although we regret his intended retirement from public to private life, we cannot but acknowledge the reasonableness of the motives assigned for that determination in his late address to the people of the United States, an address which no one of sense and feeling, no friend to his country, or to the human race, can read unmoved, at once admiring the wisdom of its precepts, and revering and loving the memory of the man. May that beneficent providence, which has blessed this country with an eight years administration of a magistrate thus enlightened, so disinterested and patriotic, inspire his successor with the same rectitude, firmness, and wisdom! May the animosity of parties never agitate and distract the public councils; may public opinion, thoroughly matured, and divested of all passionate attachments and antipathies to particular nations, ever moderate by its influence the proceedings of our representatives, should the intrigues of foreign emissaries, local and contracted views, unfounded jealousies or partialities, at any time hereafter delay or obstruct the adoption of measures tending to the public good.

We perfectly coincide, Sir, with you in opinion, that the making of good roads, and removing obstructions in rivers to navigation, so as to facilitate the transportation of produce or merchandise, are objects well deserving legislative attention and aid. We flatter ourselves that the works on the Patowmack, which you inform us will probably be completed in twelve months, will produce the contemplated advantages, and prove, in process of time, a considerable source of revenue to the State.

We are satisfied that equal emoluments will arise from rendering the Susquehanna navigable into the bay of Chelapeake. It is expected that an application on this subject will be made to this assembly by the proprietors of the canal; when made, it will receive from us that consideration which its importance truly merits.

Your humane attention to persons confined for debt, is highly commendable; we mean not to censure or justify the established law and practice of imprisonment in that case, but reprobate the confinement of prisoners in private goals, a practice so injurious to their health and morals should be discontinued by the legislature; to prevent the continuance of this abuse, some plan may probably be adopted during the present session for erecting, where necessary, commodious goals, in healthy situations, for the reception of prisoners.

In a free country, such as this really is, (and we fervently pray it may ever remain so,) its legislature, no doubt, will endeavour to promote morality and knowledge, the surest supports of liberty. Seminaries of learning, under good regulations, contribute, we admit, to the diffusion of knowledge, which is generally attended by virtue; the union of both forms the perfect citizen. The best informed mind will soon discern the true interest of the country; its energies can best display that interest; and persuade its adoption; and the virtuous citizen, from duty and habit accustomed to self-denials, will more readily sacrifice the feelings and passions of the individual, when opposed to the welfare of the whole.

The foregoing, and the other subjects mentioned in your excellency's address, will be duly attended to, and when discussed, they will meet, we trust, with that decision which the revenues of the State, the existing circumstances of the country, and public utility, may prescribe.

We give full credence to the assertion, that no other motive than the one assigned in your excellency's address induced you to make it; "a solicitude to co-operate in measures for the public good." The same affection, we perceive, which impelled you to shed your blood, and hazard your life, in the defence of your country, glows strongly in your breast, and continues to adjuvate your conduct.

To be SOLD, on Friday the sixteenth of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of VACANT DORSEY, son of John, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, for READY MONEY,

A STOCK of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with sundry other articles. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

ANNE DORSEY, now A. GRIFFITH,

Administratrix, LUKE POOLE, Administrator of

V. DORSEY, son of John.

November 28, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STEVENS's) he lost a brass Gunter SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, six years old, has a star in his forehead, his left eye out, a pair of old shoes on before, and no brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM APPLEBY.

November 28, 1796.

#### A Housekeeper Wanted.

ONE who understands her business, and can cook well recommended for her industry, economy and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, November 2, 1796.